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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 7 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/78 H entitled "Guidelines for confidence-building measures", the operative part of which reads as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
>
> "...
>
> "1. Endorses the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, as adopted by consensus by the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 substantive session;
>
> "2. Recommends these guidelines to all States for implementation, fully taking into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;
>
> "3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of these guidelines on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience;
>
> "4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled 'Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures'."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 7 May 1990, requested all Member States to transmit national reports on accumulated relevant experience by 30 July 1990. To date the Secretary-General has received replies from the following countries: German Democratic Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, Panama, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The replies are reproduced in section II below. Other replies will be published as addenda to the present report.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[3 July 1990]

1. The German Democratic Republic, as co-sponsor of resolutions 43/78 H and 44/116 U, strongly advocates the preparation and implementation of international agreements on confidence-building measures. Confidence-building measures can contribute to:

(a) Reducing tensions, distrust and confrontation in international relations;

(b) Enhancing mutual trust and strengthening international security;

(c) Advancing the disarmament process.

2. Therefore, the GDR attaches great importance to the "Guidelines for Confidence-building Measures" prepared by the Disarmament Commission. They generalize existing experience and develop valuable ideas for further approaches to confidence-building. They should serve as a basic document for regional and global confidence-building measures.

3. The implementation of the Stockholm document on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe has essentially contributed to reducing tensions and distrust in Europe.

4. The GDR, just as all the other States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), has fully met its obligations undertaken in the Stockholm document. Since that document entered into force, GDR representatives have participated as observers in 42 manoeuvres, including two manoeuvres in 1990, and conducted 4 inspections in CSCE-participating States. During the same period, eight manoeuvres were attended by observers and eight inspections of military activities, including two in 1990, took place on the territory of the GDR. To facilitate the missions of military observers and inspectors, the National People's Army of the GDR in 1989 disclosed the real numbers and peace-time locations of the troops involved in the exercises, and helicopters covered the entire area of military activity. In the same year observers were permitted for the first time to observe also night-time training activities. In the spring of 1989 media representatives were allowed into the training area with their complete technical equipment.

5. Within the period prescribed, the GDR transmitted to all CSCE-participating States the annual calendar of notifiable military activities scheduled for 1990 on the territory of the GDR. Experience has so far shown that no CSCE-participating State has violated the provisions of the Stockholm document and that the agreed confidence- and security-building measures have indeed proved their worth. Wide-ranging experience gathered in the field of confidence-building measures in Europe could be of interest also for other regions. Therefore, the GDR welcomes the initiative of Austria to hold a seminar devoted to those matters at Vienna in 1991.

6. The political changes in Europe, the progress in the disarmament process and the experience in the implementation of the Stockholm document make it possible and, at the same time, necessary to expand the present system of confidence-building measures. This is the objective followed by the GDR in the Vienna negotiations. The GDR advocates a qualitatively new generation of confidence- and security-building measures as a further step toward establishing co-operative security structures in Europe. The establishment of CSCE institutions such as a security agency to verify compliance with agreements concerning disarmament measures and restructuring, an authority for the settlement of disputes

and a permanent joint council of foreign and defence ministers would be of considerable value in terms of confidence- and security-building.

7. A successful conclusion of the open skies conference could also help to enhance confidence and security in the region concerned.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

[27 July 1990]

1. Attaching top priority to the demilitarization policy, the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately after the victory of the Islamic Revolution deemed it necessary to take appropriate measures in this respect. These measures, among other things, include the fact that military expenses were reduced and channelled into different economic branches for public welfare, most of the military procurement agreements were cancelled, the deployment of manpower in military affairs was decreased to the lowest possible level, the period of military service was cut by half and thousands of youths were exempted from military service. Besides, at the international level the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran also left the Central Treaty Organization and joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in pursuance of its confidence-building measures. However, the imposed war initiated by our western neighbour prevented Iran from further implementing these measures. The rapid advance of Iraqi forces into our territory at the very beginning of the imposed war, which has by no means been construed by military experts in the world as depicting the capability of the Iraqi Army, was a flagrant misuse of the above-mentioned policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Despite being involved in an unwanted and imposed war, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran presented the regional security plan in May 1986 to the Secretary-General, which was further elaborated in a letter in October 1986 by Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The essence of the plan was to guarantee through regional arrangements the security of the important and strategic region of the Persian Gulf, which is vital to the world economy, and for the same reason it has been the target of foreign intrusions and creation of artificial tensions.

3. The States in our region cannot rely on the existing international order to completely prevent tensions and aggressions in the region. Any form of foreign interference under any pretext will cause instability and tensions. Regional security and stability should be guaranteed by effective arrangements that could offset any aggressive measure in the whole region, providing the firm ground for lasting relations among all the countries of the region on the basis of friendship, understanding, good-neighbourliness and economic co-operation. The economic co-operation among Iran, Turkey and Pakistan in the framework of the Economic Co-operation Organization, which has attained important achievements, can serve as a pattern for the States of the region.

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4. Once the security of the region is guaranteed, such co-operation will rapidly expand throughout the region, which will serve as the best and most effective way of safeguarding it from any military threats. There is no doubt that strengthening the economic capability of the entire region will have positive effects on regional détente, as well as on further expediting the trend towards economic development in the world.

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran, by accepting Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and the establishment of the cease-fire, helped to alleviate one of the most important focal points of crisis. This action, being an important step towards securing confidence-building measures in the Middle East, clearly demonstrates our good-will with regard to the imposed war. On the other hand, the Iraqi failure to withdraw its forces from the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in contradiction with confidence-building measures, particularly with the Charter of the United Nations and the peaceful settlement of disputes. Furthermore, the Saudi prevention of Iranian pilgrims from participating in the Hajj, which will culturally affect the people of the region, has had an adverse effect on these measures.

6. With regard to other guidelines concerning these measures, including adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, non-deployment of force against the territorial integrity and political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, peaceful settlement of disputes, equality of the right of sovereignty of Governments and the right of self-determination of peoples, the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the conduct of the occupying Zionist entity, especially in the occupied territories, is inconsistent with internationally established principles and contradicts the guidelines for confidence-building measures.

7. As the report of the Disarmament Commission indicates, confidence-building measures also encompass political, military, economic, social, human and cultural dimensions. In their economic, social and cultural dimensions, it is unfortunate that the prospect of these principles remains ambiguous; there has been no actual action taken towards the improvement of North-South relations and the new economic order except for talks.

8. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran, being fully prepared to co-operate with the Secretary-General on every confidence-building measure, believes that the concurrent accession and adherence of the States of the region to the forthcoming convention on chemical weapons will contribute enormously to the materialization of confidence-building measures in the volatile region of the Middle East.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[12 July 1990]

1. The region in which New Zealand is situated is a stable and peaceful one. Accordingly, the need for confidence-building measures in the classic sense does not arise. Nevertheless, New Zealand supports the use of confidence-building measures in areas of the world where tensions are high and has provided units of its armed forces and police to take part in peace-keeping and confidence-building operations. The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group is one current example of a confidence-building measure in which New Zealand is actively engaged. New Zealand has also offered to contribute military personnel if a settlement is reached in Cambodia.

2. In addition, New Zealand supports the work of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific at Kathmandu, and was represented this year at its major meeting concerning confidence-building measures that might be applied to the Asia-Pacific region.

3. New Zealand maintains modest armed forces and reports fully to the United Nations each year on its military expenditure. Exercises are carried out within New Zealand or with other countries such as Australia, Canada and several South-East Asian nations. Observers from other countries are routinely invited to these exercises.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[5 July 1990]

1. The Republic of Panama is mindful that the guidelines were drafted at a time when it is universally believed that efforts to build confidence among States are especially relevant and necessary. There is widespread concern about the deterioration in the international situation, the persistent use or threat of the use of force and the further acceleration of the international arms race, all of which heighten risks of an outbreak of military hostilities, political tensions and distrust. The dangers of nuclear and conventional war are also more clearly perceived. There is, at the same time, a growing awareness of the unacceptability of war in our time and of the interdependence of the security of all States.

2. This situation requires that the international community do its utmost to take urgent steps to prevent war, in particular nuclear war, eliminating the threat of which is the most critical and pressing task of the moment, and that it also take specific disarmament measures to prevent an arms race in space and put an end to the arms race on earth, to limit, reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear weapons and to increase strategic stability. At the same time, however, the international

community must make efforts to reduce political confrontation and establish stable and co-operative relations in all spheres of international life.

3. Accordingly, confidence-building measures, especially when they are widely used, have the potential for making a significant contribution to the strengthening of peace and security and for facilitating successful disarmament measures.

4. In keeping with these principles and in view of the changes that have taken place in the world, such as the incipient democratization process in Eastern Europe and the return of countries in the region to civilian and constitutional rule, the Republic of Panama is making tremendous efforts to establish closer ties with Central America, trusting in the legitimate right of States to set up plants for the peaceful use of nuclear power and, consequently, their right of free access to technologies without restriction or exclusion, conditions or political reprisals. In order to prevent the use of nuclear power for military purposes, the oversight system of the International Atomic Energy Agency must be strengthened and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty must be universally signed and ratified until nuclear stockpiles are eliminated.

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

[25 July 1990]

1. In accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 43/78 H entitled "Guidelines for confidence-building measures", the Governments of Member States were invited to submit reports on the implementation of these guidelines to the Secretary-General no later than 30 July 1990 in order to enable him to present a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

2. The Government of Senegal takes this opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, most of which underlie its foreign policy and diplomacy.

3. For this reason, it attaches special importance to:

(a) The maintenance of international peace and security, refraining from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of States;

(b) Non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;

(c) Respect for the inviolability of international frontiers and, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and public international law, of the frontiers inherited from colonialism;

(d) The peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

(e) Friendly co-operation and solidarity among all States and peoples.

4. In support of all these principles, the Government of Senegal has developed and strengthened relations of friendship and co-operation with the governments of peace-loving and justice-loving countries in general, and has endeavoured to contribute to African unity and closer relations among the peoples of its subregion as part of a policy of economic integration.

5. With regard to African unity in particular, the preamble of Senegal's Constitution treats it as a basic priority.

6. Senegal's commitment to economic integration at the regional and subregional levels can be measured by its active participation in the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic Community, the Senegal River Development Organization and the Gambia River Basin Development Organization. Senegal has also established a Ministry of African Economic Integration.

7. In addition, Senegal is determined to maintain peaceful relations with all States in general and with the neighbouring States in particular through its adherence to the Accord on Non-Aggression and Mutual Assistance in Defence concluded by the Economic Community of West African States, within which it has always played a primary role.

8. Furthermore, Senegal is proud of its national associations for the United Nations, African unity and peace, whose activities are designed to promote peaceful coexistence between States and peoples for a more prosperous and secure world.

9. In view of the foregoing, Senegal can only reaffirm its support for the guidelines for confidence-building measures laid down in General Assembly resolution 43/78 H.

10. Lastly, it is important to note that the reason for Senegal's attachment to the guidelines contained in the above-mentioned resolution is precisely that they constitute, in its view, the best means of taking into account the strongly held aspirations of peoples and respecting fundamental human rights and freedoms.

11. The most eloquent expression of the attachment of the Senegalese Government and people to all these values can be found in the following statement made by the Senegalese Head of State, President Abdou Diouf:

> "Human rights have many dimensions, of course, but their central focus is man. We Senegalese believe that man is the originator and beneficiary of all political actions and social projects - man through his freedom, human beings through their equality and peoples through their solidarity."

12. Moreover, President George Bush paid a fairly significant tribute to Senegalese policy in this area. Speaking to the Senegalese Head of State, he said that Senegal was admired throughout the world for the way in which human rights

were respected within its frontiers, and was still more deeply admired for having committed itself to promote the cause of human rights within the United Nations. He pointed out that Senegal was the birthplace of the OAU Charter on Human and People's Rights, and that what was being done at the individual, organizational and governmental levels was of crucial importance for the peoples of all countries, including his, for if the freedoms of a single people were threatened, the freedoms of all might be endangered.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

[14 July 1990]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic joined in the unanimous adoption of General Assembly resolution 43/78 H on 7 December 1988 on the basis of its faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as its conviction that the resolution's references to guidelines for confidence-building measures spring from the principles of the Charter. These guidelines include:

> Removal of political tensions, progress towards disarmament, reshaping of the world economic system and the elimination of racial discrimination, of any form of hegemony and domination and of foreign occupation.

2. As a prerequisite for enhancing confidence among States, the guidelines include adherence to the following principles enshrined in the Charter:

(a) Refraining from the threat or use of force;

(b) Peaceful settlement of disputes;

(c) Sovereign equality of States and self-determination of peoples.

3. Syria also joined in the consensus adoption of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly in 1978, the first special session devoted to disarmament, because it was convinced of the importance of applying the principles contained in that Document and the Programme of Action, as well as the importance of general and complete disarmament, the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, the removal of occupation, the enabling of peoples to exercise their right of self-determination and the elimination of all forms of intervention and hegemony. In its endeavours to ensure that the principles of disarmament were applied, it supported the idea of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and proposed, at the Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, held at Paris in 1989, the establishment in the Middle East region of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.

4. However, Israel, which was brought into being by General Assembly resolution 181 (II), continues:

(a) To refuse to adhere to Security Council resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East, the question of Palestine and other related matters, thereby violating the provisions of Article 25 of the Charter;

(b) To refuse to implement General Assembly resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict, which call upon it to accord the Palestinian people its inalienable legitimate rights, including the right to return, the right of self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in Palestine;

(c) To refuse to end the occupation, as called for by the Security Council and the General Assembly, or to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, defying the related resolutions and the internationally recognized principle whereby territory may not be acquired by force;

(d) To commit major violations of human rights in the Palestinian territories, the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied territories in violation of international conventions and, in particular, of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

(e) To annex Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem and the Syrian Arab Golan, thereby violating the provisions of the Charter, the precepts of international law and related Security Council resolutions;

(f) It has carried out a large-scale act of military aggression against Lebanon and continues to occupy a part of that country's territory;

(g) It has attacked certain Arab States, including Iraq and Tunisia;

(h) It continues to provide support to and to co-operate with the racist régime in South Africa, particularly in the strategic, nuclear, economic and military fields;

(i) It continues to perpetrate crimes of genocide and to practice racial discrimination. Evidence of this may be seen in the brutal repression of the Palestinian people and its uprising, the latest such example being the massacre that occurred near the suburbs of Tel Aviv when an Israeli killed several Arab workers and the occupation authorities killed dozens and wounded hundreds more the following day. A further example may be seen in the poisoning of 60 children, most of whom were infants, with tear-gas from a bomb thrown by one of the occupation soldiers at a children's clinic on 12 June 1990.

5. These practices constitute both war crimes and violations of the Charter, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments and related General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

6. It was therefore no coincidence that the General Assembly should adopt its famous resolution 3379 (XXX) on 10 November 1975, determining that zionism is a form of racial discrimination, as well as its resolution ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, which declares the annexation of the Syrian Golan to be null and void and to have no legal validity whatsoever and notes that Israel's record and actions establish that it is not a peace-loving Member State.

7. Syria reaffirms the need to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter and related United Nations resolutions, based on a termination of the Israeli occupation in all the occupied Arab territories and the securing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

8. Once this has been achieved, we shall have begun to make progress on application of the guidelines for confidence-building measures contained in the aforementioned General Assembly resolution.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[22 June 1990]

1. Confidence-building is an important component of the manifold approaches for ensuring security, disarmament, peaceful coexistence and co-operation among States and peoples. Confidence, which is to a considerable extent based on openness, information and predictability in military matters, lays the groundwork for the limitation and reduction of arms and armed forces and a reduction of the level of military confrontation. The common objective of the adoption of large-scale confidence-building measures is to eliminate, to the extent possible, the causes of fear, mistrust, tension and other factors responsible for the continuation of the arms build-up and friction among States.

2. Work on the pressing task of elaborating a second generation of broader, deeper and more comprehensive measures based on the principles and procedures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is currently under way.

3. The Disarmament Commission made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of confidence-building measures when it introduced, in 1988, the Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global and regional level. The Ukrainian SSR places great hope in the successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations, involving 35 countries, on confidence- and security-building measures, which are being conducted at the same time as the negotiations among 23 countries on reductions in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. These interrelated and closely linked negotiations should constitute the next step in overcoming the division of Europe.

4. A useful exchange of views on various aspects of multilateral measures for building confidence and preventing a war was held at Kiev in September 1989 at a United Nations seminar on the subject. The attention of the participants in the seminar, which was organized as part of the World Disarmament Campaign, was focused on the development and operation of various confidence-building mechanisms and régimes for reducing the risk of war, in particular nuclear war.

5. The Ukrainian SSR attaches great importance to confidence-building measures and believes that, at present, one of the most important tasks in that area is the transition from individual confidence-building measures to a general and broad approach to questions of openness, transparency and predictability in inter-State relations as a whole. Comprehensive, multilateral and multi-level confidence-building measures would contribute more fully to a real strengthening of security and to fruitful co-operation and constructive joint action among States, to the benefit of universal peace and prosperity.

6. In this respect, it is important that confidence-building measures extend to all areas of military activity and to all branches of armed forces - ground, air and naval. Openness cannot be selective or limited; it must prevail everywhere.

7. The constructive discussion - already begun - on the "open skies" concept can be a major step in that direction. Provided, of course, that the principles of reciprocity, fairness and equality are observed, the "open skies" régime can undoubtedly contribute to increased confidence among States, to a reduction of the danger of conflicts and to the reduction and limitation of arms and armed forces.

8. The "open skies" régime should enhance openness in other areas as well. Perhaps an agreement on "open skies" could provide for the subsequent inclusion in it of provisions on "open seas" and "open outer space".

9. It is particularly important to extend measures for building confidence and increasing openness to naval activities. It is now widely recognized that the military - and especially the offensive - potential of modern navies is so great that a surprise attack, an armed invasion and other kinds of aggression can today be most easily carried out from the sea. Undoubtedly, problems relating to naval activities are among the priority issues on the agenda requiring a solution.

10. The concept of "open outer space" raises interesting prospects. The proposals on the establishment of an international system for monitoring the ban on the placing of any kind of weapons in outer space and the establishment of an international space observation agency, among others, are well known. The implementation of those proposals would contribute to openness in States' space activities and thereby enhance the degree of confidence in that important area.

11. A discussion and comparison of military doctrines, questions of military build-up and other aspects of the military policies of the countries members of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO would be very useful in encouraging the abandonment of outdated dogmas and false stereotypes of "the enemy" and promoting greater understanding between the sides and, consequently, improved mutual relations and increased confidence. The Seminar on Military Doctrines, held at Vienna at the

beginning of this year, and the contacts which followed it, in particular the presence of a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians as observers at meetings of two main committees of the North Atlantic Council - the political committee and the committee on defence and security - demonstrated that this area of confidence-building and frank dialogue is very promising. It is necessary to continue such measures and to broaden the topics of discussion.

12. The strengthening of confidence and the speeding up of the elaboration of procedures for destroying or re-equipping conventional weapons could be enhanced by an exchange of views on possible means of deactivating the arsenals to be reduced and of demonstrating concrete results. The display of the basic types of conventional weapons to be destroyed, in both serviceable and unserviceable condition, will enable the parties involved to see for themselves the practicality of the proposed measures and will dispel any mistrust. Czechoslovakia's display, in the region near Brno in the autumn of last year, of types of weapons and technology falling under the Vienna treaty which is being drafted; the United Kingdom's proposal to demonstrate, on 17 and 18 May 1990, the activities of one of the Royal Air Force bases in the Federal Republic of Germany; and the Soviet Union's willingness to organize, in May and June 1990, a display of several types of its weapons in both serviceable and unserviceable condition open the way for the successful solution of this problem.

13. At present, the greatest progress in the practical application of confidence-building measures has been achieved in Europe. The implementation of concluded agreements is being verified and information concerning military exercises and manoeuvres to which foreign observers are invited is being made available. Such measures are also being carried out in the Ukrainian SSR. In addition to improving the confidence-building mechanism in Europe, it would be useful now to begin developing similar measures in other regions as well - in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions.

14. A large role in confidence-building and in the elimination of the danger of a surprise attack or the unpredictable development of a conflict situation can be played by multilateral centres for reducing the risk of the outbreak of war and providing notification about the danger of nuclear war; for example, the proposed centre for reducing the danger of war and preventing a surprise attack in Europe, similar centres in other regions or a United Nations multilateral centre for reducing the danger of war. The United Nations Secretariat, in particular its Office for Research and the Collection of Information, could fully ensure the operation of a United Nations centre for reducing the danger of war.

15. The Ukrainian SSR notes the active role which the United Nations can play and the great opportunities which the Organization has to develop and implement diverse confidence- and security-building measures. The Disarmament Commission's elaboration of guidelines for confidence-building measures clearly confirms this. The Secretary-General can play a special role in such activities, providing when necessary, and especially during periods of worsening conflict situations, his good offices and making concrete suggestions for eliminating such situations. Confidence could be increased considerably through a greater preventive role for the Organization and the enhancement of its effectiveness in adopting measures to prevent and eliminate explosive situations.

16. The Ukrainian SSR considers the transition from individual confidence measures to a broad-based policy of openness, glasnost and confidence to be an important component of a model of security in the post-confrontational era.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[26 March 1990]

1. In the opinion of the USSR, the Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, endorsed by the General Assembly in 1988, are practical reference points for further work on the reduction of the risk of military conflict in all parts of the world. In its activities, the Soviet Union has consistently been guided by those principles and it attaches, as a matter of principle, great importance to the transition from individual confidence-building measures to a broad-based policy of openness and glasnost in international relations. The Soviet Union welcomes any ideas and proposals which further such a transition and it is in favour of creating a climate of confidence and predictability in relations among States.

2. The Soviet Union was one of the first to support the initiative of United States President George Bush on the development of a régime of "open skies". In doing so, the USSR believed that the elaboration of such a régime would be a major confidence-building measure and would help to make States' actions in the military sphere more predictable. An agreement on the "open skies" régime could be an important step towards achieving openness in military activities and other areas and could become part of a future global system for strengthening confidence, reducing the danger of war and preventing the outbreak of war. In addition to "open skies", such a system would include "open land", "open seas" and "open outer space".

3. The Soviet Union believes that the essential elements for a future system of openness already exist. The concept of "open land" is reflected to a considerable extent in the Final Act of Helsinki and in the concluding documents of the Madrid and Stockholm conferences.

4. The system of confidence- and security-building measures which took shape in the course of the all-European process is working effectively and is helping to improve the situation and reduce the levels of military confrontation on the continent and in the world as a whole. The fulfilment by all States parties to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe of their obligations creates favourable conditions for a transition to a qualitatively new state of mutual relations among them. In this regard, the Soviet Union is in favour of the speedy elaboration of a new generation of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe. At the Vienna negotiations, in which 35 States participate, the USSR submitted, jointly with its Warsaw Treaty allies, concrete proposals to that effect. The proposals provide for the broadening of confidence- and

security-building measures to include the activities of naval and air forces; the reduction of the size, number and duration of large-scale military exercises; and increased glasnost and openness in the military sphere, including the exchange of information on the structure and deployment of ground, air and naval forces, which would be subject to spot checks. The establishment of a centre for reducing the danger of war and preventing a surprise attack in Europe could be an important confidence-building measure. At the initial stage, the functions of the centre would be to provide information and advice. The implementation of these and other proposals would enable the participants in the all-European process to advance towards the elimination of the danger of a surprise attack and of the likelihood of misinterpreting each other's actions and intentions.

5. The Soviet Union believes that the discussion and comparison of the political and military-technological aspects of military doctrines, as well as other questions relating to the military policies of the States parties to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, have been an effective means of enhancing security on the European continent. The first Seminar on Military Doctrines, held at Vienna from 16 January to 5 February 1990, demonstrated that similar forums could contribute to the further abandonment of outdated dogmas and stereotypes in military affairs, the creation of an atmosphere more conducive to the negotiation process, and the evolution of military doctrines towards defence. In that regard, it seems advisable to hold such seminars periodically and to include in their agendas the discussion of such important issues as criteria for reasonable sufficiency for defence, and the military and political situation in Europe and its influence on the structure of the armed forces of States parties.

6. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, an international dialogue on the evolution of military thinking towards the concept of defence should take place not only at the regional level but also at other levels, namely, the bilateral and multilateral levels.

7. The USSR is in favour of improving the entire set of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe and believes that it is important to develop similar measures in other regions of the world.

8. This applies in particular to the vast region of Asia and the Pacific, with its high concentration of armed forces and armaments. The Soviet Union is prepared to begin, with interested Asian countries and the United States, negotiations on confidence-building measures in the military sphere for Asia and the adjacent Indian and Pacific Oceans. It goes without saying that potential agreements in Asia and other regions cannot simply be modelled on European agreements. The Soviet Union firmly believes that the nature and content of confidence- and security-building measures should be determined directly by the States of a given region and that careful account should be taken of existing conditions.

9. The USSR considers the concept of "open seas and oceans" as a means of broadening openness in naval activities. In the first instance, the concept has to do with the extension of confidence-building measures to include naval forces and armaments.

10. The USSR has adopted a flexible approach with regard to the specific forms of a discussion on mutually acceptable measures in the area of naval forces and believes that it is necessary to make use of all possibilities for global, regional and bilateral approaches. The USSR proposes that confidence-building measures should be extended to include the activities of naval forces - especially those of the principal naval Powers - in the oceans and seas, that information concerning the potential of fleets should be exchanged, that notification regarding major naval exercises and the movements of major formations should be provided, that observers should be invited to naval exercises and manoeuvres and that the security of maritime communications should be guaranteed by the conclusion of a multilateral agreement on the prevention of incidents on the high seas.

11. The Soviet Union considers the concept of "open outer space" in the context of States' openness regarding their activities in outer space, which exclude the use of outer space as an arena for warfare. The concept of "open outer space" would provide for the implementation of a number of existing proposals, including the proposal on the establishment of an international system to monitor the ban on the placing of weapons of any kind in outer space, the establishment of an international space observation agency and the drafting of a "space highway code".

12. At the global level, the USSR links prospects for building confidence with the greater role of the United Nations. The Soviet Union considers it important to endeavour to implement the provisions of the Guidelines, which state that "the General Assembly and the Security Council - their tasks in the field of disarmament proper notwithstanding - can further this process by adopting decisions and recommendations containing suggestions and requests to States to agree on and implement confidence-building measures". In the opinion of the USSR, the Secretary-General also has many opportunities to contribute in this area; in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, he could contribute significantly to the process of confidence-building by suggesting specific confidence-building measures or by providing his good offices, particularly at times of crises, in promoting the establishment of certain confidence-building procedures.

13. The Soviet Union sees considerable potential for increasing the contribution of the United Nations to the process of confidence-building by strengthening the Organization's preventive functions and enhancing its ability to collect, process and analyse relevant data for the timely adoption of measures to eliminate or neutralize emerging conflict situations.

14. The Soviet Union supports the Secretary-General's idea of establishing, within the United Nations, a multilateral centre for reducing the danger of war and considers that the tasks of the centre should be to reduce the danger of both nuclear and conventional warfare. In the view of the Soviet Union, such a centre should have direct communication links with the capitals of the permanent members of the Security Council and of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

15. The United Nations Secretariat already has in place the necessary organizational structure for the operation of the centre. In particular, the Office for Research and the Collection of Information could be used for such purposes. In that case, there would be no need to increase the staff of the Office; all that would be necessary would be to include in its activities the collection and processing of all kinds of information relating to the maintenance of peace and security, which would be forwarded to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in turn, could, on the basis of the information he received, hold consultations with interested States Members of the United Nations, send information to them and make use of his right to turn to the Security Council.

16. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the implementation of the aforementioned proposals would make possible a transition from individual confidence-building measures in international affairs to a broad-based confidence-building policy which would strengthen the comprehensive system for ensuring peace, security and co-operation based on the Charter of the United Nations.

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Agenda item 82

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present progress report has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989. A comprehensive report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, will be based on information provided by regional commissions and other entities of the United Nations system.

2. The alleviation and eradication of conditions of poverty are widely regarded as the foremost objectives of economic and social development, in themselves encompassing most other goals. Attempts to measure the extent of poverty in individual developing countries go back a very long time, and comprehensive estimates of the members living in "absolute poverty" for all developing countries were first attempted by the World Bank in the 1970s.

3. In the 1980s, the economic set-backs experienced by most developing countries gave rise to the apprehension that this would further worsen the situation of the poor and increase both absolute and relative poverty. "Adjustment with a human face" came to describe the ambition to protect vulnerable groups, for the most part living in poverty, from additional hardships. Increasing attention was paid by some Governments, as well as by United Nations agencies, including the World Bank, to poverty alleviation policies, whether through target-oriented anti-poverty projects or through appropriate designs of development projects and programmes.

4. Several reports by the Secretary-General have recently been devoted to the issue of poverty, including The 1989 Report on the World Social Situation, the report entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/467) and the World Economic Survey 1990.

5. The Human Development Report 1990, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, brings together a vast amount of information on social conditions, most of which are intimately associated with poverty, such as poor nutrition, health and education and high morbidity and mortality.

6. The Asian Development Bank Review 1990 (vol. 8, No. 1) has been devoted entirely to poverty issues. The World Bank in World Development Report 1990 provides estimates of the population in conditions of poverty in developing countries, examines how policy can help to reduce poverty and explores the prospects for the poor during the 1990s.

7. The International Fund for Agricultural Development plans to produce a study on the state of world rural poverty.

8. More important, the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly, at its eighteenth special session (resolution S-18/3, annex), states that the eradication of poverty constitutes one of the major challenges for the 1990s:

> "A primary objective must be to respond to the needs of and maximize the potential of all members of society. Health, nutrition, housing, population policies and other social services are a key to both improving individual welfare and successful development. Education and training, which must be available to all, are essential for improving the quality of human resources and for sustaining economic growth. The international community should support efforts to arrest the current escalation of extreme poverty and hunger. It is essential to reverse the present deterioration of this grave situation."

The process of formulation of the United Nations international development strategy for the 1990s has also elevated the poverty issue to a major concern and it will address related national and international policies.

9. In relative terms, the percentage of absolute poor tends to be much higher in the least developed countries. The Conference on Least Developed Countries, scheduled for September 1990 in Paris, thus relates in a major way to national and international efforts to reduce and eventually eliminate the number of absolute poor.

10. Yet, poverty is not a phenomenom in developing countries. What was new were sustained and comparatively high rates of economic growth during the 30 years up to 1980 raising whole societies or substantial proportions thereof from poverty. This process, while continuing in Asia with increased vigour, lost momentum in Latin America and received a distinct set-back in Africa. During the 1980s, sustained low prices of principal export commodities of many African and other developing economies and their excessive burden of external debts contributed in many ways to hold back economic growth and exacerbate poverty. The net outflow of capital from developing countries to developed countries, both on account of high interest rates and capital repayment and flight, compressed imports, especially of capital goods

further contributing to bringing down rates of economic growth. Policies for stabilizing economies and adjusting their structures to new economic conditions have in many instances reduced employment and expenditure on social service and brought about dislocation - all of which have worsened economic and social conditions, at least in the short term and brought forth new categories of poor. Natural disasters, such as drought and floods, and damage to the environment and eco-systems inflicted by the pressure of current demand on physical resources contributed to raise the extent and severity of poverty. Internal conflicts and wars between neighbouring countries and the diversion of resources for military purposes both created distortion and syphoned off resources that would have been available to reduce poverty. While some countries so patterned their development processes as to eradicate the worst hackles such as ill health and illiteracy thus preventing people from emerging from poverty, others paid less attention to these problems.

11. There are no reliable estimates of the number of poor people in developing countries. A rough estimate is that in the mid-1980s there were some 1,100 million people, about one fifth of the world population and one third of the population in developing countries in conditions of poverty, about 600 million of them in conditions of extreme poverty. A little more than half of the world's poor live in Asia; China and India by themselves accounting for about 400 million of them. Sub-Saharan Africa contained about 180 million and Latin America 60 million.

12. Since the last report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/44/467), little has changed. Although poverty issues are increasingly occupying the attention of policy makers in many developing countries, real progress has been scant. A major reason for this has been the continuation of the economic stagnation in a large number of developing countries in 1989 and the first half of 1990. In many developing countries, per capita income continued to fall in 1989 and will likely continue to fall in 1990. This has adversely affected investment and resources for social programmes. It has reduced the chances for improvement among the poor and, despite anti-poverty efforts, has led to an increase in their number. On the other hand, the continuous growth in gross domestic product at a rate higher than the increase in population in several of the populous countries of Asia, suggests that the share of poor in the total population continues slowly to decrease in that region.

13. The experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty is highly diversified because initial conditions and the domestic policy mixes adopted by developing countries are themselves highly variegated. In general, rapid economic growth is a necessary condition for success in reducing the extent and depth of poverty. However, there is no clear evidence to indicate that faster economic growth is always associated with poverty reduction. The adoption of effective policies designed to reduce poverty is equally essential.

14. The defining characteristic of poverty is a lack of purchasing power obtained whether as income earned or transferred. Therefore, policies for reducing poverty are geared to providing income-earning assets to the poor and raising their productivity. Some countries have distributed land - the most common form of productive asset in developing countries - to the poor. Others have provided them

with reasonably equal opportunities to lead relatively disease-free lives and acquire education and skills, which in combination make their work more productive. Raising employment and productivity has often required the provision of physical infrastructure and the creation of institutions, including laws and organizations which comprise essential parts of a well-run economy. Where, for various reasons physical assets are highly unevenly distributed among the population, access to social services is circumscribed by initial capacity to buy them and the physical and social infrastructure have not been put in place to foster economic growth, the alleviation of poverty has remained problematic.

15. Policy measures for the eradication of poverty are specific to each economy and society. Some of these measures make good purely temporary cut-backs in purchasing power in the hands of people who then fall into poverty, for example, during periods of natural disaster. Some others require Governments to subsidize food, public health services and education to enable young people to survive and acquire skills. Virtually all societies need to acquire those economic and social institutions which ensure rewards to labour and enterprise. Reasonably high growth rates sustained over several decades are essential to raise the large mass of the people in poverty above these levels. The role of Government varies among countries, depending on the state of its physical and social infrastructure and the competence of the government machinery. Various mixes of these policy measures have been adopted in many developing countries with sometimes surprisingly encouraging results showing that, even where incomes are low and growth is slow, there can be an elimination of the worst manifestations of degradation.

16. The net outflow of capital from developing countries and restraints on public expenditure required to maintain price stability have, in many developing countries, during the 1980s imposed severe limits on social services expenditure, including food subsidies, government-financed education and health expenditure. One means of ensuring that the reduced expenditure still helped alleviate conditions of poverty has been to target these expenditures more sharply on the poor rather than make them available to all in society. However, in societies where a large proportion of the people live in poverty, savings on this account can be small. Governments also require information on target groups, the generation of which may take substantial time. Finally, such elaboration of policy always requires a more competent civil service than can be afforded on reduced wages and other conditions of work, brought about during a period of fiscal stringency. Hence while better targeting may be more economical, in principle, it may in practice stand in the way of policies which with some inefficiency contribute to making lives less short, nasty and brutish.

17. International economic conditions and co-operation policies can have a major influence on the result of efforts to eradicate poverty. Rapidly growing international trade with stable prices provides new opportunities for growth and employment. Likewise, positive resource flows can facilitate increasing investments and a more rapid expansion of production and income-generating activities. In a growing economy, fiscal revenues are likely to increase correspondingly and allow for a sound financing of additional programmes for the poor. Moreover, aid policies to assist anti-poverty programmes can have immediate effects in reducing the number of poor. However, recent events do not suggest an

improvement of the international economic environment and aid policies. Interest rates have remained high and commodity prices depressed. Official development assistance transfers have not increased in real terms and as a share of gross national product of developed donor countries ODA has fallen from 0.36 per cent in 1988 to 0.33 per cent in 1989. There is much to be done yet for strengthening international co-operation to eradicate poverty in developing countries.

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Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint statement adopted in Moscow on 3 August 1990 during the meeting between the Secretary of State of the United States of America, James A. Baker III, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Eduard A. Shevardnadze (see annex).

We request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Valentin V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Joint statement

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as members of the United Nations Security Council, consider it important that the Council promptly and decisively condemn the brutal and illegal invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi military forces. The United States and the Soviet Union believe that now it is essential that the Security Council resolution be fully and immediately implemented. By its action, Iraq has shown its contempt for the most fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

In response to this blatant transgression of the basic norms of civilized conduct, the United States and the Soviet Union have each taken a number of actions, including the Soviet suspension of arms deliveries and the American freezing of assets. The Soviet Union and the United States reiterate our call for the unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. The sovereignty, national independence, legitimate authorities and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait must be completely restored and safeguarded. The United States and the Soviet Union believe the international community must not only condemn this action, but also take practical steps in response to it.

Today we take the unusual step of jointly calling upon the rest of the international community to join with us in an international cut-off of all arms supplies to Iraq. In addition, the Soviet Union and the United States call on regional organizations, especially the League of Arab States, all Arab Governments, as well as the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take all possible steps to ensure that the United Nations Security Council resolution is carried out. Governments that engage in blatant aggression must know that the international community cannot and will not acquiesce in nor facilitate aggression.

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Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs of 9 August 1990 concerning the situation in the region of the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and also as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative of the USSR
to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The situation in the region of the Persian Gulf is becoming increasingly dramatic. Following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces on 2 August, there have been such serious developments in the region as the so-called "merger" of Iraq and Kuwait proclaimed yesterday and the deployment of United States naval and air forces in Saudi Arabia, which Washington justifies as being in the interests of the defence of that country. The trend towards escalating hostility and inflamed passion, unfortunately, is continuing to intensify at a rapid pace.

This turn of events has caused alarm and concern in Moscow because all this is occurring in a region which is already oversaturated with "combustible material" in the form of long-standing conflicts, old grievances and mutual territorial claims. At the same time, important political and economic interests of a large number of States, including the Soviet Union, are closely intertwined here. Accordingly, from the very beginning of the crisis in the region of the Gulf, which was brought about by the Iraqi armed invasion of Kuwait, we have firmly and clearly advocated extinguishing as speedily as possible the conflagration that has broken out, re-establishing the situation as it existed before 2 August, and engaging the parties in a political dialogue aimed at a peaceful settlement of the differences.

In addition to efforts made within the framework of the Security Council, we had active contacts with the Iraqi leadership, inter alia, through an exchange of messages between the Presidents of the USSR and Iraq in order to channel the course of events precisely in this direction. We thought that this exchange of views with the Iraqi side justified the hope that the matter would lead to the implementation of Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and thus to the speedy defusing of the crisis.

Regrettably, we are forced to recognize that these hopes of ours were not realized. Not only has Iraq not withdrawn its troops from Kuwait, but it also declared yesterday the actual annexation of that country. It is difficult and saddening for us to describe in this way the recent acts by Iraq, a country to which we are tied through long-standing friendly relations. Although we would like to maintain this friendship, in the current situation we cannot assume a position of silence and, all the more, act against our conscience. Our approach to this fundamental question remains steadfast - the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait must be fully restored and protected. This is called for in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The events occurring now in the area of the Persian Gulf are demonstrating with a particular clarity how important it is in such situations to be prudent and cautious and not to commit acts which may add further fuel to the fire. We would like once again to point out that the Soviet Union is opposed to reliance on force and to unilateral solutions. Experience over very many years offers convincing proof that collective efforts and the full use of United Nations mechanisms are the surest and wisest way to act in conflict situations.

In concrete terms, we feel that the Security Council should now deal with this very critical question on a permanent basis. We are also prepared to accept the immediate beginning of consultations within the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council, which, under the Charter of the United Nations, can carry out very important functions.

In our view, the efforts of the Arab countries themselves can play a special role in preventing the current situation in the Persian Gulf from developing into an even greater military conflict. We attentively followed the reports of the holding in Cairo of the emergency meeting of Heads of Arab States and hope that the results of the meeting will be an important part of the overall action taken in connection with the situation around Kuwait.

We would like once again to stress that the critical and unpredictable nature of the current situation in the region of the Persian Gulf urgently requires that all those who are directly involved in the dangerous confrontation developing there should demonstrate respect for the will of the international community and a feeling of lofty responsibility for the fate of the world.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 89 (b) of the provisional agenda*

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, in English and French, the statement on Ethiopia issued on 2 August 1990 in Rome and Brussels by the Twelve States members of the European Community (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 89 (b) of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Twelve on Ethiopia relief operations through Massawa

The Community and its member States regret that a ship carrying a World Food Programme technical team to survey Massawa Port has been refused permission to dock.

These sentiments have been communicated to the representative of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in Washington with a strong call to co-operate in the utilization of the Port of Massawa for the supply of aid to the people of Northern Ethiopia.

The Community and its member States hope that all the parties concerned in this humanitarian effort will agree on an operational plan for the distribution of food relief through Massawa.

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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and invited the States referred to in article 17 of the Convention to sign and ratify it without delay. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at future sessions. In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session in 1966.

2. By its resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/41/508); expressed its satisfaction at the number of States that had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto; reaffirmed once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; requested those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; called upon States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

3. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966. It entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

4. As at 1 August 1990, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 129 States parties, and 4 other States parties had signed but not yet ratified the Convention. The list of States that had signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions is contained in the annex to the present report.

5. As at the same date, 14 of the States parties to the Convention, namely Algeria, Costa Rica, Denmark Ecuador, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay, had made the declaration provided for under article 14 of the Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of violation by those States parties of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. The provisions of article 14 entered into force on 3 December 1982 in accordance with paragraph 9 of that article.

6. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination normally holds two regular sessions annually of three weeks duration each. In accordance with article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention, States parties are responsible for the expenses of the Committee members while they are in performance of Committee duties. However, in view of the critical financial situation arising from the non-fulfilment by a number of States parties of their financial obligations under the Convention, the spring session of the Committee, which had been scheduled to meet at United Nations Headquarters from 26 February to 16 March 1990, was cancelled. At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 1990/25, recommended, inter alia, that the Secretary-General seek to obtain, at the earliest opportunity, the concurrence of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the establishment of a "contingency reserve fund" made up of that portion of State party payments, received prior to 31 December of each year, which are over-assessments for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for the elapsed year - normally credited against the contribution of States parties - provided that the agreement of a State party must first be obtained before its own over-assessment is paid into this fund, with the fund to be used to finance, on a contingency basis, up to two meetings of the Committee in a following year, for which State payments have not been received in that calendar year, with the contingency fund to be reimbursed in full once payments by these States are received. The thirty-eighth session of the Committee is scheduled to take place at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 6 to 24 August 1990.

7. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Committee is to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to the General Assembly. The 1990 report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, is to cover the activities of the Committee at its thirty-eighth session.

ANNEX

List of States that have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession
Afghanistan		6 July 1983 a/
Algeria c/	9 December 1966	14 February 1972
Antigua and Barbuda		25 October 1988 b/
Argentina	13 July 1967	2 October 1968
Australia	13 October 1966	30 September 1975
Austria	22 July 1969	9 May 1972
Bahamas		5 August 1975 b/
Bahrain		27 March 1990 a/
Bangladesh		11 June 1979 a/
Barbados		8 November 1972 a/
Belgium	17 August 1967	7 August 1975
Benin	2 February 1967	
Bhutan	26 March 1973	
Bolivia	7 June 1966	22 September 1970
Botswana		20 February 1974 a/
Brazil	7 March 1966	27 March 1968
Bulgaria	1 June 1966	8 August 1966
Burkina Faso		18 July 1974 a/
Burundi	1 February 1967	27 October 1977
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7 March 1966	8 April 1969
Cambodia	12 April 1966	28 November 1983
Cameroon	12 December 1966	24 June 1971
Canada	24 August 1966	14 October 1970
Cape Verde		3 October 1979 a/
Central African Republic	7 March 1966	16 March 1971
Chad		17 August 1977 a/

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession
Chile	3 October 1966	20 October 1971
China		29 December 1981 a/
Colombia	23 March 1967	2 September 1981
Congo		11 July 1988 a/
Costa Rica c/	14 March 1966	16 January 1967
Côte d'Ivoire		4 January 1973 a/
Cuba	7 June 1966	15 February 1972
Cyprus	12 December 1966	21 April 1967
Czechoslovakia	7 October 1966	29 December 1966
Democratic Yemen d/		18 October 1972 a/
Denmark c/	21 June 1966	9 December 1971
Dominican Republic		25 May 1983 a/
Ecuador c/		22 September 1966 a/
Egypt	28 September 1966	1 May 1967
El Salvador		30 November 1979 a/
Ethiopia		23 June 1976 a/
Fiji		11 January 1973 b/
Finland	6 October 1966	14 July 1970
France c/		28 July 1971 a/
Gabon	20 September 1966	29 February 1980
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
German Democratic Republic		27 March 1973 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	10 February 1967	16 May 1969
Ghana	8 September 1966	8 September 1966
Greece	7 March 1966	18 June 1970
Grenada	17 December 1981	
Guatemala	8 September 1967	18 January 1983
Guinea	24 March 1966	14 March 1977
Guyana	11 December 1968	15 February 1977
Haiti	30 October 1972	19 December 1972
Holy See	21 November 1966	1 May 1969

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession
Hungary c/	15 September 1966	4 May 1967
Iceland c/	14 November 1966	13 March 1967
India	2 March 1967	3 December 1968
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 March 1967	29 August 1968
Iraq	18 February 1969	14 January 1970
Ireland	21 March 1968	
Israel	7 March 1966	3 January 1979
Italy c/	18 March 1968	5 January 1976
Jamaica	14 August 1966	4 June 1971
Jordan		30 May 1974 a/
Kuwait		15 October 1968 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 February 1974 a/
Lebanon		12 November 1971 a/
Lesotho		4 November 1971 a/
Liberia		5 November 1976 a/
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 July 1968 a/
Luxembourg	12 December 1967	1 May 1978
Madagascar	18 December 1967	7 February 1969
Maldives		24 April 1984 a/
Mali		16 July 1974 a/
Malta	5 September 1968	27 May 1971
Mauritania	21 December 1966	13 December 1988
Mauritius		30 May 1972 a/
Mexico	1 November 1966	20 February 1975
Mongolia	3 May 1966	6 August 1969
Morocco	18 September 1967	18 December 1970
Mozambique		18 April 1983 a/
Namibia		11 November 1982 a/
Nepal		30 January 1971 a/
Netherlands c/	24 October 1966	10 December 1971

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession
New Zealand	25 October 1966	22 November 1972
Nicaragua		15 February 1978 a/
Niger	14 March 1966	27 April 1967
Nigeria		16 October 1967 a/
Norway c/	21 November 1966	6 August 1970
Pakistan	19 September 1966	21 September 1966
Panama	8 December 1966	16 August 1967
Papua New Guinea		27 January 1982 a/
Peru c/	22 July 1966	29 September 1971
Philippines	7 March 1966	15 September 1967
Poland	7 March 1966	5 December 1968
Portugal		24 August 1982 a/
Qatar		22 July 1976 a/
Republic of Korea	8 August 1978	5 December 1978
Romania		15 September 1970 a/
Rwanda		16 April 1975 a/
Saint Lucia		14 February 1990 b/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
Senegal c/	22 July 1968	19 April 1972
Seychelles		7 March 1978 a/
Sierra Leone	17 November 1966	2 August 1967
Solomon Islands		17 March 1982 b/
Somalia	26 January 1967	26 August 1975
Spain		13 September 1968 a/
Sri Lanka		18 February 1982 a/
Sudan		21 March 1977 a/
Suriname		15 March 1984 b/
Swaziland		7 April 1969 a/
Sweden c/	5 May 1966	6 December 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 April 1969 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession
Togo		1 September 1972 a/
Tonga		16 February 1972 a/
Trinidad and Tobago	9 June 1967	4 October 1973
Tunisia	12 April 1966	13 January 1967
Turkey	13 October 1972	
Uganda		21 November 1980 a/
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	7 March 1966	7 March 1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 March 1966	4 February 1969
United Arab Emirates		20 June 1974 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 October 1966	7 March 1969
United Republic of Tanzania		27 October 1972 a/
United States of America	28 September 1966	
Uruguay c/	21 February 1967	30 August 1968
Venezuela	21 April 1967	10 October 1967
Viet Nam		9 June 1982 a/
Yemen d/		6 April 1989 a/
Yugoslavia	15 April 1966	2 October 1967
Zaire		21 April 1976 a/
Zambia	11 October 1968	4 February 1972

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a/ Accession.

b/ Notification of succession.

c/ Made the declaration under article 14 of the Convention.

d/ In a communication dated 19 May 1990, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary-General of the formation on 22 May 1990 of a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen".

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A

General Assembly

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Forty-fifth session
Item 108 of the provisional agenda*

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that the Covenants and the Optional Protocol would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its future sessions reports concerning the status of ratifications of the Covenants and of the Optional Protocol. In response to that request, reports on the status of the International Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted annually to the Assembly since its twenty-second session in 1967.

2. Both Covenants and the Optional Protocol were opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966. In accordance with their respective provisions, 1/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, having received the required number of ratifications or accessions, entered into force simultaneously with that Covenant on 23 March 1976.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

3. By its resolution 43/114 of 8 December 1988, the General Assembly, inter alia, again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to both Covenants, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; invited the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant and appealed to States parties to review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of both Covenants should be upheld. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fourth session a report on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol.

4. As at 1 August 1990, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 97 States, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 92 States and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 50 States. In addition, five States had signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and five States had signed the Optional Protocol. The list of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol and the dates of their signatures, ratifications or accessions appear in annexes I to III of the present report.

5. The General Assembly, by its resolution 44/128 of 15 December 1989, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Second Optional Protocol.

6. The Second Optional Protocol was opened for signature at New York on 15 December 1989. As at 1 August 1990, it had been signed by 18 States parties, two of which had also ratified the Second Optional Protocol. The list of States that have signed or ratified the Second Optional Protocol, as well as the dates of their signature and ratification, is contained in annex IV of the present report.

7. Upon ratificaiton of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, or subsequently, the Governments of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant. The provisions of article 41 entered into force on 28 March 1979 in accordance with paragraph 2 of that article.

8. As regards the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, held its fourth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from

15 January to 2 February 1990. It submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990, 2/ in which it made suggestions and recommendations concerning issues arising from the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant.

9. By its resolution 1990/43 of 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session, and decided to transmit the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration under the agenda item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

10. As regards the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Human Rights Committee held its thirty-seventh session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 23 October to 10 November 1989, its thirty-eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 March to 6 April 1990, and its thirty-ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 27 July 1990. In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant and article 6 of the Optional Protocol, the Committee has submitted its annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, 3/ which covers the activities of the Committee at its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions.

Notes

1/ Article 27 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 49 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 9 of the Optional Protocol.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4 (E/1990/23).

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/45/40).

ANNEX I

List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan		24 January 1983 a/
Algeria	10 December 1968	12 September 1989
Argentina	19 February 1968	8 August 1986
Australia	18 December 1972	10 December 1975
Austria	10 December 1973	10 September 1978
Barbados		5 January 1973 a/
Belgium	10 December 1968	21 April 1983
Bolivia		12 August 1982 a/
Bulgaria	8 October 1968	21 September 1970
Burundi		9 May 1990 a/
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	19 March 1968	12 November 1973
Cambodia	17 October 1980	
Cameroon		27 June 1984 a/
Canada		19 May 1976 a/
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a/
Chile	16 September 1969	10 February 1972
China b/		
Colombia	21 December 1966	29 October 1969
Congo		5 October 1983 a/
Costa Rica	19 December 1966	29 November 1968
Cyprus	9 January 1967	2 April 1969
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	7 October 1968	12 December 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 September 1981 a/
Democratic Yemen d/		9 February 1987 a/

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Denmark	20 March 1968	6 January 1972
Dominican Republic		4 January 1978 a/
Ecuador	29 September 1967	6 March 1969
Egypt	4 August 1967	14 January 1982
El Salvador	21 September 1967	30 November 1979
Equatorial Guinea		25 September 1987 a/
Finland	11 October 1967	19 August 1975
France		4 November 1980 a/
Gabon		21 January 1983 a/
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
German Democratic Republic	27 March 1973	8 November 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of	9 October 1968	17 December 1973
Greece		16 May 1985 a/
Guatemala		19 May 1988 a/
Guinea	28 February 1967	24 January 1978
Guyana	22 August 1968	15 February 1977
Honduras	19 December 1966	17 February 1981 a/
Hungary	25 March 1969	17 January 1974
Iceland	30 December 1968	22 August 1979
India		10 April 1979 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 April 1968	24 June 1975
Iraq	18 February 1969	25 January 1971
Ireland	1 October 1973	8 December 1989
Israel	19 December 1966	
Italy	18 January 1967	15 September 1978
Jamaica	19 December 1966	3 October 1975
Japan	30 May 1978	21 June 1979
Jordan	30 June 1972	28 May 1975
Kenya		1 May 1972 a/
Lebanon		3 November 1972 a/
Liberia	18 April 1967	

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a/
Luxembourg	26 November 1974	18 August 1983
Madagascar	14 April 1970	22 September 1971 a/
Mali		16 July 1974 a/
Malta	22 October 1968	
Mauritius		12 December 1973 a/
Mexico		23 March 1981 a/
Mongolia	5 June 1968	18 November 1974
Morocco	19 January 1977	3 May 1979
Netherlands	25 June 1969	11 December 1978
New Zealand	12 November 1968	28 December 1978
Nicaragua		12 March 1980 a/
Niger		7 March 1986 a/
Norway	20 March 1968	13 September 1972
Panama	27 July 1976	8 March 1977
Peru	11 August 1977	28 April 1978
Philippines	19 December 1966	7 June 1974
Poland	2 March 1967	18 March 1977
Portugal	7 October 1976	31 July 1978
Republic of Korea		10 April 1990 a/
Romania	27 June 1968	9 December 1974
Rwanda		16 April 1975 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
San Marino		18 October 1985 a/
Senegal	6 July 1970	13 February 1978
Solomon Islands		17 March 1982 c/
Somalia		24 January 1990 a/
Spain	28 September 1976	27 April 1977
Sri Lanka		11 June 1980 a/
Sudan		18 March 1986 a/
Suriname		28 December 1976 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Sweden	29 September 1967	6 December 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 April 1969 a/
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		8 December 1978 a/
Tunisia	30 April 1968	18 March 1969
Uganda		21 January 1987 a/
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	20 March 1968	12 November 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 March 1968	16 October 1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 September 1968	20 May 1976
United Republic of Tanzania		11 June 1976 a/
United States of America	5 October 1977	
Uruguay	21 February 1967	1 April 1970
Venezuela	24 June 1969	10 May 1978
Viet Nam		24 September 1982 a/
Yugoslavia	8 August 1967	2 June 1971
Zaire		1 November 1976 a/
Zambia		10 April 1984 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Following on the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 on the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, by a note addressed to the Secretary-General, received on 29 September 1972, stated:

"1. With regard to the multilateral treaties signed, ratified or acceded to by the defunct Chinese government before the establishment of the People's Republic of China, my Government will examine all their contents before making

(continued)

a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be recognized.

"2. As from 1 October 1949, the day of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chiang Kai-Shek clique has no right at all to represent China. Its signature and ratification of, or accession to, any multilateral treaties by usurping the name of 'China' are all illegal and null and void. My Government will study these multilateral treaties before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be acceded to."

The lists in annexes I to III therefore do not include the signature of the two Covenants and the Optional Protocol on behalf of the "Republic of China" on 5 October 1967.

c/ Date of reception of notification of succession.

d/ In a communication dated 19 May 1990, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary-General of the formation on 22 May 1990 of a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen".

ANNEX II

List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan		24 January 1983 a/
Algeria	10 December 1968	12 September 1989
Argentina b/	19 February 1968	8 August 1986
Australia	18 December 1972	13 August 1980
Austria b/	10 December 1973	10 September 1978
Barbados		5 January 1973 a/
Belgium b/	10 December 1968	21 April 1983
Bolivia		12 August 1982 a/
Bulgaria	8 October 1968	12 September 1970
Burundi		9 May 1990 a/
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	19 March 1968	12 November 1973
Cambodia	17 October 1980	
Cameroon		27 June 1984 a/
Canada b/		19 May 1976 a/
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a/
Chile	16 September 1969	10 February 1972
China c/		
Colombia	21 December 1966	29 October 1969
Congo b/		5 October 1983 a/
Costa Rica	19 December 1966	29 November 1968
Cyprus	19 December 1966	2 April 1969
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	7 October 1968	23 December 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 September 1981 a/
Democratic Yemen d/		9 February 1987 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Denmark b/	20 March 1968	6 January 1972
Dominican Republic		4 January 1978 a/
Ecuador b/	4 April 1968	6 March 1969
Egypt	4 August 1967	14 January 1982
El Salvador	21 September 1967	30 November 1979
Equatorial Guinea		25 September 1987 a/
Finland b/	11 October 1967	19 August 1975
France		4 November 1980 a/
Gabon		21 January 1983 a/
Gambia b/		22 March 1979 a/
German Democratic Republic	27 March 1973	8 November 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of b/	9 October 1968	17 December 1973
Guinea	28 February 1967	24 January 1978
Guyana	22 August 1968	15 February 1977
Honduras	19 December 1966	
Hungary b/	25 March 1969	17 January 1974
Iceland b/	30 December 1968	22 August 1979
India		10 April 1979 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 April 1968	24 June 1975
Iraq	18 February 1969	25 January 1971
Ireland	1 October 1973	8 December 1989
Israel	19 December 1966	
Italy b/	18 January 1967	15 September 1978
Jamaica	19 December 1966	3 October 1975
Japan	30 May 1978	21 June 1979
Jordan	30 June 1972	28 May 1975
Kenya		1 May 1972 a/
Lebanon		3 November 1972 a/
Liberia	18 April 1967	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a/
Luxembourg b/	26 November 1974	18 August 1983

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Madagascar	17 September 1969	21 June 1971
Mali		16 July 1974 a/
Mauritius		12 December 1973 a/
Mexico		23 March 1981 a/
Mongolia	5 June 1968	18 November 1974
Morocco	19 January 1977	3 May 1979
Netherlands b/	25 June 1969	11 December 1978
New Zealand b/	12 November 1968	28 December 1978
Nicaragua		12 March 1980 a/
Niger		7 March 1986 a/
Norway b/	20 March 1968	13 September 1972
Panama	27 July 1976	8 March 1977
Peru b/	11 August 1977	28 April 1978
Philippines b/	19 December 1966	23 January 1987
Poland	2 March 1967	18 March 1977
Portugal	7 October 1976	15 June 1978
Republic of Korea		10 April 1990 a/
Romania	27 June 1968	9 December 1974
Rwanda		16 April 1975 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
San Marino		13 October 1985 a/
Senegal b/	6 July 1970	13 February 1978
Somalia		24 January 1990 a/
Spain b/	28 September 1976	27 April 1977
Sri Lanka b/		11 June 1980 a/
Sudan		18 March 1986 a/
Suriname		28 December 1976 a/
Sweden b/	29 September 1967	6 December 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 April 1969 a/
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		21 December 1978 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Tunisia	30 April 1968	18 March 1969
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	20 March 1968	12 November 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 March 1968	16 October 1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland b/	16 September 1968	20 May 1976
United Republic of Tanzania		11 June 1976 a/
United States of America	5 October 1977	
Uruguay	21 February 1967	1 April 1970
Venezuela	24 June 1969	10 May 1978
Viet Nam		24 September 1982 a/
Yugoslavia	8 August 1967	2 June 1971
Zaire		1 November 1976 a/
Zambia		10 April 1984 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Made the declaration under article 41 of the Covenant.

c/ See annex I, note b.

d/ In a communication dated 19 May 1990, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary-General of the formation on 22 May 1990 of a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen".

ANNEX III

List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Algeria		12 September 1989 a/
Argentina		8 August 1986 a/
Austria	10 December 1973	10 December 1987
Barbados		5 January 1973 a/
Bolivia		12 August 1982 a/
Cameroon		27 June 1984 a/
Canada		19 May 1976 a/
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a/
China b/		
Colombia	21 December 1966	29 October 1969
Congo		5 October 1983 a/
Costa Rica	19 December 1966	29 November 1968
Cyprus	19 December 1966	
Denmark	20 March 1968	6 January 1972
Dominican Republic		4 January 1978 a/
Ecuador	4 April 1968	6 March 1969
El Salvador	21 September 1967	
Equatorial Guinea		25 September 1987 a/
Finland	11 December 1967	19 August 1975
France		17 February 1984 a/
Gambia		9 June 1988 a/
Guinea	19 March 1975	
Honduras	19 December 1966	
Hungary		7 September 1988 a/
Iceland		11 August 1979 a/
Ireland		8 December 1989
Italy	30 April 1976	15 September 1978

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Jamaica	19 December 1966	3 October 197[illegible]
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a/
Luxembourg		18 August 1983 a/
Madagascar	17 September 1969	21 June 1971
Mauritius		12 December 1973 a/
Netherlands	25 June 1969	11 December 1978
New Zealand		26 May 1989 a/
Nicaragua		12 March 1980 a/
Niger		7 March 1986 a/
Norway	20 March 1968	13 September 1972
Panama	27 July 1976	8 March 1977
Peru	11 August 1977	3 October 1980
Philippines	19 December 1966	22 August 1989
Portugal	1 August 1978	3 May 1983
Republic of Korea		10 April 1990 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
San Marino		18 October 1985 a/
Senegal	6 July 1970	13 February 1978
Somalia		24 January 1990 a/
Spain		25 January 1985 a/
Suriname		28 December 1976 a/
Sweden	29 September 1967	6 December 1971
Togo		30 March 1988 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		14 November 1980 a/
Uruguay	21 February 1967	1 April 1970
Venezuela	15 November 1976	10 May 1978
Zaire		1 November 1976 a/
Zambia		10 April 1984 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ See annex I, note b.

ANNEX IV

List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Belgium	12 July 1990	
Costa Rica	14 February 1990	
Denmark	13 February 1990	
Finland	13 February 1990	
German Democratic Republic	7 March 1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 February 1990	
Honduras	10 May 1990	
Italy	13 February 1990	
Luxembourg	13 February 1990	
New Zealand	22 February 1990	22 February 1990
Nicaragua	21 February 1990	
Norway	13 February 1990	
Portugal	13 February 1990	
Romania	15 March 1990	
Spain	23 February 1990	
Sweden	13 February 1990	11 May 1990
Uruguay	13 February 1990	
Venezuela	7 June 1990	